INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

News from Simoda, Kanagawa, Yokohama, Sinnagavya and the City of Jeddo.

WR. BARRIS' MOVEMENTS AT SIMODA.

His Landing at Jeddo, and Ceremony on the Occasion.

THE RESIDENCE OF MR. HARRIS. DUNSUL DORR AT KANAGAWA.

a FLYING VISIT TO THE CITY OF JEDDO.

TTS TEMPLES, DWELLINGS AND STORES.

THE TEMPLE JAN-SHOOK-JEE

A NEW ISLAND DISCOVERED &c.,

OUR JEDDO NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE. UNITED STATES FRIGATE MISSISSIPI, JEDDO (Japan), July 11, 1859.

*Trip from Nagasaki of the Frigate Mississippl—Visit from the control of the Prigate Mississipple—Visit from the Control of the Control of the Prigate Mississipple—Visit from the Control of the Control

Japanese Officials—A Great Trade Mart in Prospect— Count Dorr Soluted by the Natives—Government Marke Charges-Locking at the Foreigners-Heisting the Ameri can Flogon the Fourth of July-Commodore Perry's Con ference Building-Going to Sinnagawa-Surveying for Government Purposes-A Look at Jeddo from the Sea-The English Royal Steam Yacht-Going on Shore in State-Jan-Shock-Jee Temple-Dining with the Governor-A Royal Ride in the City and City Sights-A Look at Metropoliton Jugglers and Beauties-Returning or Board Ship-The Militiamen Cheer the Americans-Cur rency Value Difficulties-Three Colored Americans in the Zown-Effects of Yankes Powder-Municipal Divisions-The City Police and their Arms-Activity in Trade-Jeddo as a City of Churches-Marriages of the Natives-The Public Schools-Trades and Industry-Position of the Ladies-The Weather-Mr. Harris to have an Audience-A Japanese Navy Yard-Character of the Emperor A Fire Company or Two Wanted-City Colleges -Splendid Garden Fruits, but Deceitful-A New Island-Wishing for Home—Financial Negotiations, &c.
We arrived at Simoda on the 27th of June, after a very

rough passage of five days from Nagasaki, and found in that port the American schooner Wanderer.

on board and warmly welcomed us back, as they did also Mr. Harris. Since we left that port all the extensive stock of lacquered ware and other valuable Japanes merchandise have been removed up to the port of Kanagawa, and nearly all the principal officers have also been sent up to the same place from Simoda. The day after our arrival the Governor of the province, accompanied by a large suite, called upon Mr. Harris at his residence, to take their final leave of him previous to his final departure from the place. The meeting was attended by several of our Micers, Mr. Dorr and Mr. Heard. The meeting and parting were very interesting; the Governor expressed himself warmly of the kind treatment that he and his subjects had peceived from him during his long sojourn with them. and he said it was with the deepest regret that the in babitants of Simoda parted with him. In return, Mr Harris thanked the Governor for the kind and faithful attention and assistance that be had received from the Japanese, from the Governor down to the humblest fisher man. Mr. Harris said:—'I came here among you as a stranger, and you received me as one of your own people. ur friendly acts and feelings towards me and my country will never be forgotten by me or my countrymen. The Governor then warmly embraced Mr. Harris, Mr. Dorr and Mr. Errbins, and then returned to Simoda pro Men were then sent on shore to assist in pack Mr. Harris' goods, and the liberty pole of American fre dom—the first one ever hoisted in Japan—was lowered to the ground, to be taken to Kanagawa. He gave his cow

A large number of the merchants of Simoda have re moved, and more will soon follow, up to Kanagawa which will in two years time be a great mart for trade letter as being with us, went on shore at Simoda to learn the unwelcome news, which we hope will prove untrue that his father was dead (his home is in Oraki, fifty milefrom Simoda). The young adventurer is much depressed in spirits at this news, which he hopes will turn out to be false. While on shore he was not recognized by the Ja-panese as one of their number, but since then some of those that came on board spied him out at once, and con menced a chit-chat with him in the Japanese language They appeared very glad to see him, but they could no make out how he was dressed up in such genteel style Previous to our leaving, the Governor paid us an official visit and took his farewell leave of Captain Nicholson as the good old Mississippi, which ship will never again enter the harbor of Simoda, which is now closed to all for eigners. On the 29th, all Mr. Harris' effects were transferred on board the Wanderer. When Mr. visited the shore for the last time, and took his leave of his neighbors and friends. they (the Japanese) knelt down and made a bon-bon as he passed on to his boat. The Japanese officers imme diately took charge of his late residence, and it is to be again converted into a temple. Mr. Harris very liberally presented the proper officers with five hundred Mexican dollars, to be appropriated towards refitting the building He also gave them six rolls of heavy matting to recarpet the building with. When Mr. Harris shook hands for the last time with the Governer, the tears rolled from each of their eyes. Mr. Harris states that he felt as bad on leav ing as they did to have him; he says if was like leaving bome, so attached had he and Mr. Perkins, his interpre ter, become to the people of Simoda. The evening preon board with us until a late hour, evidently unwilling to knew that it was the last time that Americans would visit them. At five o'clock on the morning of the 30th of June, we weighed our anchor and left Simoda, which port is now forever closed to us as a port of trade. We can only use it in case of distress or shipwreck; and in and his officers have promised to render every protection to our distressed countrymen and their property. And this finishes up our intercourse with that part of Japan.

We arrived at Kanagawa the same day. Our passage up the bay was delightful. The day being clear, the views presented to us were most splendid. Foogee Yama, unobstructed by clouds, was exposed to our view and we could distinctly see that the June sun had diminished the snow on its cap greatly since we last saw We passed several schools of whales, blowing in all directions. Since our last visit to these parts in March la we found that from seventy-five to one hundred new buildings had been erected in Kanagawa and Yokohami a large part of them being for stores; also three extensive Many of them have been erected by merchant who have removed to those places from Simoda. The largest number have been erected in the town of Yoka hama, which will be the mart of trade in the bay of Jed do, as the government has ordered all the principal mer chants to take their merchandise to that place. The vari

ous consuls are to reside in Kanagawa. On the first day of July Mr. Dorr, the newly an pointed Consul (Mr. Harris' appointment) to Kanagawa and Yokohama, left this ship in full uniform to pay his respects to the Governor of the four provinces. He was bonored with a salute of seven guns. At the Governor's palace he was received by his Excellency and his suite in : very flattering manner, and was warmly welcomed to the place. Tables were spread with refreshments of all kinds, done up in true Japanese style; and much to our surprise, we found that a sort of local currency had been established during the time of our visit of last fall and that of this summer. A currency of two itzebes for a Mexican dollar had been put in circulation. They are of pure silver, that is, as far as we had been able to test them. They do not, however, bear the private stamp of the Emperor which the old coin does, which they generally gave three for a dollar. This old coin, the itzebos, governmen was endeavoring to collect in, not wishing to have them leave the country. The government officers were buying them up at a Mexican dollar each; but they never can ret them in, for they are worth three times that amount as a coriculty. This change in the currency had created

a good deal of ill feeling, &c., &c.

We also found that the lacquered ware, percelain, and other articles had increased nearly fifty per cent; and, wuch to our discomfort, the government had established a regular price for all provisions, increasing the prices over one hundred per cent from last spring, as follows:—Eggs per dezen, sweet potatoes \$3 50 per cwt.; beef was not to e had; fresh fish at the rate of about 20 cents per pound, and other articles in the same ratio. As ignorant as these people have been termed, they pretty weil understand how to put the prices up, and are fast finding out what a god-send to Japan a plenty of hard Mexican dol-lars will be. Before we left the bay the government consented that the sellers of the provisions might reduce their prices a few cents, but the amount was so small that it was no object, and the shipping in the bay bought nothing more than necessity compelled them to do. This shifting of the currency, after the same had been once agreed to by treaty with Mr. Harris, on the part of the United States, may yet lead to serious difficulty. Mr. Harris in his official capacity positively refuses to acknowledge the new coin, or to have anything to say about it until such time as he shall bear from Washington upon the subject. Owing to the increased prices on the lacquer, porcelain and other wares, the demand for the same was small The glorious anniversary of our independence was duly observed on board of this ship. At daylight the ship was dressed with extra flags of all descriptions, and the day set apart for a regular jubilee. At noon we fired a national salute of twenty-one guns. The English steamer Sampson hoisted the American ensign at ner fore early in the morning, and at noon she joined with us, and also honored us and the day which we were celebrating with a salute of twenty-one guns. A few invited guests in port officers. In the evening we sent up a few rockets and burned blue lights, &c., much to the amusement of the Japanese. This was the second Fourth of July that we have spent in this country, and up to this time the only American man-of-war that ever fired a salute in Nagasak and Jeddo was on that memorable day.

The excitement among the Japanese to see any of us when we went on shore was as great on our late as on our first visit. Whenever any of us landed we were sur-rounded and followed by hundreds of them, staring us in the face and begging for the gilt buttons off our coats; at times it was almost impossible for us to get along through the streets without raising our canes to them, and every day the ship was surrounded by hundreds of junks and boats, with men and women, imploring to come on board to see the ship. The lacquer and porcelain wares in the bazaars are of the most splendid kind and of the richest patterns we have ever seen in the country. The wrought silk work is the most splendid in the world; of patterns which are of a very rich design, they

asked \$100 for a pattern for a dress.
On the 4th of July Mr. Dorr hoisted his flag in front of his residence, as the American Consul of the above named ports. A very large number of the poor class are employed in fishing, and at all times from 600 to 1,000 boats are to be seen engaged in that humble but honest occupation in Some of the fish in the bay are of the finest quality man would ever wish to eat. Mr. Harris is in formed that the Japanese ambassador, accompanied by a suite of at least forty in number, will leave Jeddo in Feb. ruary next for the United States, and that Commodore ruary next for the United States, and that Commodore Tatnall has asked permission of the honorable Secretary of the Navy to proceed to Jeddo at that time, and to convey the distinguished party direct to the United States in his flagship. Your readers may well anticipate a great sight to see forty Japanese, with their odd dresses and queer looking swords, land in New York. We learned that the little opposition that was felt last fall against sending such a man to our country has nearly all died away, and that the people are daily becoming more willing and anxious to have free intercourse with the outside barbarians.

The Dutch brig Bretario, from Java, had been lying

anxious to have free intercourse with the outside bar-barians.

The Dutch brig Bretario, from Java, had been lying some days in the bay, loaded with all sorts of a cargo; but she went to the wrong market, for the Japanese did not wish to purchase anything she had on board. When we left she still laid there, and will for years before she can sell out. All they want of foreigners is to sell them the productions of Japan. I have heard it hinted in pretty good quarters that Mr. Harris intends to remove Mr. Riee, the now acting Consul or commercial agent at Hakodadi; and if all reports are true, it is high time that he was ousted, and some one appointed who will treat his countrymen with proper civility. Our countrymen may rest assured that Mr. Harris, as far as he has the power to act, will not allow any one to hold office in this country who is not capable to fill the office in a respectful manner. Mr. Harris, openly declares his intention to maintain the honor and dignity of his country while he rules in Japan. Every one agrees that to deal with the Japanese, mild means will be the only way of bringing them into general favor with foreigners; therefore none but perfect gentlemen should be allowed to represent any government in their midst.

The conference building in which the Japanese commissioners met Commodore Perry still stands as a monument to the first movement in opening this country to the rest of the world. During our stop at Kanagawa two females left one of the Japanese boats and accended our accommodation ladder, prompted, I suppose, by the impulse of the moment to get a sight of the inside of our slop. They were at once followed by two imperial policemen, who are always around the ship, arrested, and conveyed back to their boat, rowed on shore, and then placed in confinement fer daring to visit our ship. When we left they were still confined. This is only another case of the severity of the laws of Japan, which are so strict that every Japanese has to move with great caution or they will commit them s

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seven des the production of the behander of the seven production of the control of the decomposition of the town miles from the city of Jeddo. We arrived there after a run of two hours. Found lying of of the town three Japanese war ships, to with two steamers and one bark. A heavy gale was blowing at the time, with an ugly sea on; but a Japanese junk soon came off to us with three officials in it, who came on board to inform us that a dwelling had already been prepared for Mr. Harris, requesting that he would come or send on shore the next day and see if it would answer his purpose. They afterwards went all over the ship on their own hook, and with paper and pencil they took down minutes of what they saw. They could not speak a word of English, all our business was done they are all the second of the second o

Chang, and your humble surveau, the writer of the property of the Company of the

in four months, had learned to read, speak and write the English language remarkably well. He is a fine young Japanese, and his many attentions to us will long be remembered. At 4 P. M. returned to the Temple, and sat down to an elegant dinner with Mr. Harris—being the first party of Americans that ever sat down to dinner in

Instactity.

During the day the Japanese had erected a flagstaff in front of the Temple, and at sunrise on the morning of the Sth day of July, 1859, Captain William C. Nicholson, United States navy, hoisted the American flag in Jeddo in front of the dwelling of the first foreigner ever allowed to reside in that city. It was hoisted when Mr. Harris visited Jeddo a year or more ago. That was, however, temporarily; but now it will daily float amid the beautiful trees that surround that temple. It was the intention of several of the party to be the first to hoist the flag; but Nicholson always sieeps with one eye open, and to him alone belongs the honor of hoisting the flag of his country in this far distant city. Soon after surrise the avenues and space in front of the temple were filled with people, looking at the strange sight of seeing the American flag suspended in front of one of their temples; also to eye us as we passed and repassed out of the building.

At 11.4. M. the Governor sent twenty palanquins, or noromons, and two officers to each, with the Japanese interpreter for our special use, to make our visits at the different points of the city, which kind act we readily accepted, and, followed by thousands of people, we were carried to that part of the city which contains some of the richest stores, and to our surprise we found every one calculated to do a large business. The silks, querediac, porcelaim and glassware stores were found to be filled with the richest kinds of goods; the lacquered ware is of the most beautiful pattern of any kind we ever have seen in any part of this country. So great was the crowd it was impossible for us to make the slightest purchase; in fact, as we advanced along our route, the streets became more and more blocked up with men, women and children, all vieling with each other to get the best chance at us. Many of them would cry out as we passed on, "Lo you" (how do you do). Whenever we would extend our handour and politically bowed in return. This excursion occupied our time

with the ruling power of this wast empire or country. The interest of the place was three and a hillest of the place was three and a hillest of the city. The building it was from an elevated part of the city. The building it was from an elevated part of the city in the place of the city in the city in the place of the city in the city in the place of the city in t

act their own option in regard to painting their teeth after marriage.

If one can judge from appearances the Japanese of Jeddo are an industrious, hard-working people. Their day's work commences at daylight, and they do not quit until sundown; and for such long day's labor they receive but one hundred pieces of cash, equal to ten cents of our currency, and they are, in fact, slaves to the rich, who oppress them in all ways. When the coolie or mechanic happens to meet or pass a wealthy merchant in the streets, the former must, by the laws, stop and bow his head nearly to the ground until the rich man passes by.

Jeddo has her public schools, and they are supported by a direct tax upon the people; and the Japanese interpreter gave me to understand that the law was very severe upon all parents who neglect to send their offspring to school.

In the ontskirts of the city all kinds of mechanical trades are carried on to a very great extent. In many of the

gave me to understand that the law was very severe upon all parents who neglect to send their offspring to school. In the ontskirts of the city all kinds of mechanical trades are carried on to a very great extent. In many of the sheps and factories the young girls and old women are to be seen hard at work at all sorts of manual labor, such as planing and sawing timber, boards, &c.

I am sorry to say that the beautiful women of Jeddo fare not much botter than the poor women of the other parts we have visited do. Unfortunately the male Japanese look upon the tender sex as only a companion to gratify their many justful passions and to take charge of the household, and fall upon her knees at the approach of her (who ought to protect her) husband, or any other man of the least rank or title. In all of my travels in this country during the seven months which we have at various times spent in the same, it has never fallen to my lot to see a gentleman and ady, either of high or low rank, walking lovingly together, as can be seen in our own beloved country. Many of the females of Jeddo are perfect beautigs, of beautiful form, black hair and eyes, with such bowitching looks that one cannot, after once seeing them, help admiring them; yet, with all their charms, I am sorry to say that decency and modesty are two accomplishments which they have not yet learned. The luxury of bathing is enjoyed together, and at the various bathing-houses you will find the married ladies, young, beautiful misses just budding into womanhood, and the girls of the town, the gentleman of means, young men, boys, girls, the coole, leafer and blackguards, all joined together in a perfect state of nudity enjoying bathing, with their persons all exposed to the view of each other, and pass through any of the streets, look into the various shops and door ways, and there you see the females withtheir shoulders, breasts and legs far above their knees all laid bare, and at the sight of a foreigner they do not move; this may be all well for Japan, but it w

The houses of ill fame, or fashionable tea rooms as they are called by the Japanese, are all under the control of the government, and are a government monopoly. Traveling barber shops are to be seen in Jeddo as well as in China.

I was informed that the weather was not so severe in the winter at Jeddo as is supposed by many. Mr. Harris informed me that ice never was known to make more than two incless in any part of the city. Cattle and horses are used to some extent in this city; but most of the labor is done by cooles, who carry very heavy locals, and all who ride are generally carried in a pelanquin, which does not cost over thirty-three cents for all day, with two cooles to carry the same. Temperance is a great feature in Jeddo. It is a rare thing to see a Japanese of Jeddo intoxicated, although raki is plenty and cheap. The principal articles of flesh for diet of this great city consist of mutious, pigs, fowls, ducks, rare gome, such as birds, deer, &c., including lish, eggs, rice, &c. Beef is seldom slaughtered for the table in Japan, they only looking upon cattle as beasts of burden; and we to the poor cattle of Japan, for they are awfully worked up and stall fed, they never being turned out feed. A large number of the cooles, or working men, go naked in the summer, and wear a small sack around their lons, and a large proportion of them are elegantly tattoced all over their bodies with serpents, idols, dogs, &c., &c.

We have learned that the court will give Mr. Harris an audience at the palace day after to-morrow, and that the Emperor has ordered him to be rocolved by all the officers connected with the imperial palace, who will show him all the honor due him as the representative of a great nation. I doubt if there is a person in Japan, and particularly in Jeddo, but knows the name of Mr. Harris; although they cannot talk and understand hardly a word of English, just mention the name of Harris, and they at once understand you; and he will no doubt be as well received in Jeddo as howas in Sinoda, in whi

tok us around a good part of the city, but it was very evident from their movements that they would not and did not intend to take us to the best part of the same, where the most interesting sights were to be seen; if they had been ever so much inclined, they would not have dared so to do, for fear of disobeying some one of the many imperial laws; they are very careful in all their movements, and no matter how trilling the matter may be several officers are consulted, and faometimes the advice of the chief Governor is asked before a final move is made, or a final answer given, and in many cases he will not decide, but waits for instructions from the officers of state. Jeddo is certainly ruled with all the severity of the most monarchical governments of Europe.

Jeddo, as well as other governments, has her colleges and professors; the imperial college, which is situated within the districts of the Emperor and other members of the royal family and nobility, is a magnificent building, and the government has absolute control of it, and none but members of the royal blood are per mitted to receive an education within its walls.

One of the most interesting sights that we were shown was a garden containing artificial fruits and vegetables, covering a space of about half an acre of ground, and covered over with a canopy or house constructed out of bamboo and straw. Within was a most splendid display of water melons, cantelopes, pears, plumas, cherries, quinces, cabbages, beets, onlons, carroits, radishes, &c., all made out of paper, colored and shaped so exactly like the original articles that it was some time before we could be induced to believe that the grand display before us was nothing more than a paper show. The whole party pronounced it to be the grandest sight they had seen since they had left the United States.

Captain Nicholson tendered Mr. Harris our marines and the bands to form a military escort for him on his landing; but he declined to accept the same, not wishing to make any unnecessary display. The

inading; but he declined to accept the same, not wishing to make any unnecessary display. The party which accompanied him went in full uniform with side arms, and their appearance created a great sensation amongst the crowds of Japanese.

It is pretty well understood that the house of Augustin, Heard & Co., of China, have already located a branch of their bouse in Kanagawa, (one of the firm, M. J. Heard, is now up here.) and that the Consul, Mr. Dorr, the young Japanese, M. Hieco, and Mr. Herskine, Mr. Harris' secretary, will manage the affairs of the same. The Governor has been on board, and took his leave of us.

We shall proceed to-morrow afternoon back to Kanagawa, and as soon as our duties are finished in that quarter, join the Commodore in Shanghae, and, we hope, bid adieu to China.

On our passage from Nagasaki up to Simoda, second day out from the former port, in lat. 31 13 N., long. 129 40 E., weather clear and calm, ninety miles from the land, discovered a new island not laid down on any of the charts in our possession. It appeared to be about a mile in length and half a mile wide, two hundred feet high, and composed of rocks; we ran to within ten miles of it, took the bearings of the same, and called it the Mississippi Island. It lies in a dangerous place, it being almost in the track of ships standing for the harbor of Nagasaki. Provisions and fruits (excepting fresh beef) of every description that man can wish for can be procured here, at a hundred per cent less than at Knuagawa, only thirteen miles distance. In looking over the Naw York Histaato of February 21, 1859, 1 find the following copied from the Java (Batavia) Messenger, Nov. 27, 1858.—"After the making of the treaty with Japan by Commodore Perry, much was said in America regarding the trade at Simoda. All that is now known here of it is that an American ship came to Simoda, bought and received a considerable amount of lacquer work and porcelain, and left without paying for the same. If this can be called trade, I leave it to the decision

that we are in hopes now soon to start for bome, as we know of no duty or cause that can or ought to prevent us. Our duties this cruise have been constant and laberious, and we are wern out and long for that change of climate we so much need. We are now two years in commission, and we really hope on our return to Shanghas to receive orders to depart; if not we shall be greatly desingpointed, willing, however, to submit to the will of the honorable Secretary of the Navy and the calls of our believed country.

commission, and we really hope on our return to shaughase to receive orders to depart; if not we shall be greatly disappeinted, willing, however, to submit to the will of the honorable Secretary of the Navy and the cails of our oeleved country.

Captain Nicholson made a demand upon the Governor of Jeddo to arrange the currency question in such a manner as to enable us to buy, and pay for what we might buy, at the rates of exchange stipulated for in the treaty just come into effect. To this demand the Japanese promised an answer on the next day at ten o'clock; but they entirely failed to comply with their promise. As Capt. N. was desirous of returning to the ship, he selected hr. Phillips to meet the Governor and arrange the whole affair for him. Dr. Phillips immediately despatched a massenger to the Governor, saying that unless some officers. were sent to confer with upon the subject by 5 P. M. of the same day he would proceed himself to the Governor's palace to demand satisfaction for the disrespect showp to him as the military representative of his country appointed to act in the absence of his commanding officer, Captain Nicholson.

This message had the effect desired, and at 5 P. M. the Leutenant Governor of Jeddo, accompanied by six or seven high officers and an interpreter, came to the residence of the American Minister, where they awaited the presence of Dr. P. (who had gone out to visit the city) until 7 P. M. In reply to the Dector's remarks concerning the great disrespect they had shown to Captain Nicholson. In not fulfilling his request and their own promises, the Lieutenant Governor, with true Japanese duplicity, pretended that he had not properly understood the Captain's request, in consequence of its having been badly interpreted to him. He further stated, in reply to the demands made upon him relative to the strict observance of the treaty, that he himself had no authority to act, but would be glad if Dr. Phillips would receive and confer with his Excellency file Principles and the province of th

PASSAGE OF THE MISSISSIPPI FROM JAPAN TO CHINA.
OUR WOOSUNG NAVAL CORRESPONDENCE.

United States Frigate Mississippi, Woosung, North China, July 31, 1859. Run from Nagasaki to China-Discipline and Ship's Pays Our passage from Nagasaki to Woosung was exceeding-ly hot, the glass standing nearly all the time from eighty

to ninety-four; consequently our firemen and coal heavers suffered very much from the heat. Notwithstanding the severe heat the usual exercises have been gone through with, such as drill at the big guns, small arms, general quarters day and night. On the passage the martial music at midnight sounded, calling all hands to quarters. Great was the commotion for a moment or so, and all was silent save the noise made by the

paddles of the wheels, and in seven minutes from the first

paddles of the wheels, and in seven minutes from the first tap of the drum all the hammocks had been stowed, the guns loaded and the ship in readiness for action, which may be set down as pretty quick work.

One night the bell rang for fire, supposed to be in the cockpit, and in two and a half minutes our fire hose, with pipes attached, were all pointing down into the cockpit, ready in an instant to flood the same.

Two days ago six thousand dollars was paid out to this ship's company for spending money. I will venture to say that this ship's company will be paid off with more money than any ship has been for the last fifteen years. We are now only two years in commission, and there is now due to the crew alone, charged to their credit out the purser's books, over eighty thousand dollars. Some of the petty officers have from five to eight bunstred dollars tue them.

AGITATION IN JAPAN. OUR HONG KONG CORRESPONDENCE.
HONG KONG, Aug. 9, 1859:

great rush of trade which poured in upon them, and are already throwing every possible obstruction (short of ac tual hostility) to the fair carrying out of the treaty. Tho chief source of difficulty arises from the currency question, nor does there appear any prospect of an imme The Japanese traders are entirely in the bands of their

covernment, and are not allowed to receive other money or at other valuation than the government choose, and since it has been determined to bring the Mexican dollar down to the inferior value at which it was held previous to the last treaty (say about thirty-three and a third cents), of course the price of all exports are at once raised three-fold. The treaty is in other respects very poorly and unwillingly carried out, and every means are taken to preven

free and untrammelled intercourse with foreigners.

So far as American shipping goes the trade is mainly confined to three or four barks, which are retained running to Shanghae.

The English Consul has protested, in a strong note, against the lack of good faith on the part of the Japanese officials, and when affairs are less pressing at home we may possibly hear that three or four cities have been bombarded and burnod, and that Japan is at last, "by the blessing of God, thrown open to commerce and Christianity."

Political Intelligence.

BLACK REPUBLICAN HURRAH ABOUT THE IOWA ELEC-TION.—Twenty-five counties have been heard from in Iowa, and they, combined, show a republican gain overthe election in 1857, of 757. This small gain, we think hardly warrants the raising of roosters and the use of big type.

Anoruer Ticker.—A new paper in Alabama, called the

Slaveholder, has nominated for President Robert Barnwell Rhett, of South Carolina, and for Vice-President Clement C. Clay, Jr., of Alabama. We suppose the Slaveholder be longs to the fire-eaters party.

United States Senators —The republican party will

gain three United States Senators by the result of the October elections, viz: a Senator to be elected in Pennsylvania, in place of Mr. Bigler, and a Senator in Ohio in place of Mr. Pugh, and one probably in Minnesota, in place of General Shields. The Senatorial terms of Messrs. Bigler and Pugh close on the 4th of March, 1861: that of General Shields has already expired.

TEXAS OFFICIAL VOTE. - The Austin Intelligencer gives the official returns of the vote in Texas last August for members of Congress:-J. H. Reagan, of Anderson county, was elected from the First district by a majority of 20,613 over W. B. Ochiltree, of Harrison; A. J. Hamilton of Travis, from the Second district, by 1,257 majority

MESSAGE OF THE GOVERNOR OF VERMONT .- GOVERNOR Hiland Hall transmitted his annual message to the Legislature of Vermont on the 15th inst. It is a short docu Governor, however, must needs say a word on the question of slavery and the slave trade, and closes his Mes sage with the following in reference thereto:-

sage with the following in reference thereto:

The position of Vermont on the subject of slavery, which has for several years past so much agrated the public mind, remains unchanged. While yielding due obedience to the provisions of the constitution of the general government, Vermont does not claim a right to interfere with slavery in the States where it exists by law, she protests in strong and emphatic terms against its extension into the Territories of the Union, which she insists shall be forever consecrated to free dom. And although she does not deny her obligation by compact to surrender fugitives from service, when duly shown to be such, she repudiates all pretensions of right in the slave holder to bring his slave into this State and hold him here in bondage, and will never, under any circum stances, permit her soil for a single moment to be thus contaminated by the curse of slavery. I am sorry to feel under the necessity of saying that a new and most demoralizing manifestation of the progressive and grasping power of slavery has been made during the past year. Not only is the relation of master and slave advocated at the South as the best and most desirable condition of society, but the African slave trade, which a few years ago both the South and the North united in denouncing as robbery and piracy, is now openly proclaimed by leading Southern politicians as a commendable species of commerce, and its reopening even urged as a measure of benevolence and Christian philanthropy. It is unnecessary to say that any attemp to legalize this horrid and abominable traffic will receive the most decided condemnation of the people of this State.

A Programme For Southern Resistance.—The Charles-

A PROGRAMME FOR SOUTHERN RESISTANCE.—The Charles ton Mercury of the 13th inst, offers the following as the plan of operations for what it calls "Southern resistance

o Northern rule"-